

MAJ. GEV. SIR GEORGE WHITE. Second in command of the British South African forces.

Another Victoria Cross Hero.

The general is sixty-five years of age,

left in him still. His intimate knowledge of

the Indian forces that are relied upon to do

much of the fighting in the present conflic-

is expected to make him a valuable com-mander in the Transvaal. Like h.s superior, Sis George White wears the victorial cross and numerous other decorations that testi-

fy to his personal valor.

On the other side, the British find opposed to them a leader, whose military experience is as long, if not as varied, as their enterpolar worthy forman.

to them a leader, whose initially expenses ence is as long, if not as varied, as their own and who is certainly a worthy foeman. General Jouhert, the commander of the Transvaal troops, comes to the present conflict with the prestige of having twice whipped the British. He was in command of the Boers at Majuba Hill, in which engagement, aside from the question of many the Boer forces displayed the better generalship.

ralship. General Joubert is now nearly seventy

to make up the South African Boer.
The general impression of Joubert is that
he is an ignorant man, who is qualified only

Joubert Was Against War.

has opposed war with England, believing

that in time it would be possible to realize

a South African federation independent of

England, but on friendly terms with her.

without an appeal to arms. Now that the

As his immediate subordinates or a, we bert has six division leaders or fleid commanders. Chief of these is Commandant Juit Cronje. Cronje is of middle age, a beauty of wealth and influence. But he is

burgher of wealth and influence. But he is a man of no education and of violent prej-udices, whose hatred of the English is

From present accounts the Boers will be

able to put in the field all told about 35,000

able to put in the held all told about 30,000 men. These are all mounted; they are not burdened by heavy artillery or by a heavy commissariat. They will be dighting practically on their own ground. Therefore they

MADE A STUDY OF MICE,

They Have a Keen Sense of Humor

and Love Excitement.

Few people understand the mystery of

mice. I think I can, without immodesty,

claim to understand mice, for I have made

them a study for many years. I used to

think that nature supplied mice, wherever

there seemed to be any call for them, For

example, if you live in a house where there

are no mice, and in a rash moment provide

yourself with a mouse trap or set up a cat

mice will immediately make their appear-

ance. To the superficial observer this looks

as if nature, perceiving that you have a

mouse trap, proceeds to supply mice for it,

or, noticing that you have a cat, sends mice

enough to satisfy the animal. But this is

not the true explanation. In order to un-

derstand mice you must grasp the fact that

the mouse is an animal with a keen sense

of humor and a love of excitement. With

this key in your possession you can readily

this key in your possession you can readily unlock the mystery of mice.

That the mouse has a sense of humor is conspicuously shown by the way in which he will rattle a newspaper in your ted room at night. The mouse does not eat newspapers, neither does he put them to any domestic use. He merely makes a

lewspapers, neither does he put them to any domestic use. He merely makes a aoise with them, knowing that of all sounds the midnight rustle of a newspaper is the one which will most successfully banish sleep from your eyes. If a mouse

and an eligible newspaper in your bed oom he will settle himself down to a night of fun and joility. He will rattle that

of fun and jollity. He will rattle that newspaper till morning, and the only effect of throwing boots at him or of getting up and lighting the gas and searching for him with a poker will be that he will hide himself till you lie down to sleep and then resume his little rewspaper game. If this does not show a sense of humor it would be difficult to say what it does show.

Then there is the well-known fact that no

be difficult to say what it does show.

Then there is the well-known fact that no sooner does a mouse trap or a cat enter a house than it is followed by a troop of mice. Cats and traps draw mice as the pole draws the magnet. The mouse loves the game of teasing the cat by stimulating the latter's hopes of capturing mice. It is considered the height of fun among mice to scuttle across a room in the presence of a

scuttle across a room in the presence of a cat and to disappear in a hole just as the cat is ready to pounce. Of course, now and

of rashness by being caught by the cat, but accidents of this kind are more rare among mice than foot ball accidents among

men and in no way render mice shy of the

A rare find in the shape of a moa's egg

has been made in a mining district in Cen-tral Otago, New Zealand. There was a

fall of earth in a dredging claim, and pres-

ently the huge egg was seen floating unin-jured in the water. The discovery is the

mere interesting from the fact that it is the

mere interesting from the fact that it is the second perfect moa's egg that has everbeen found. The only other perfect specimen was unearthed by a man while digging in the alluvial soil at the Kaikoura mcuntains in the early sixties. This egg, which was nine inches in length and seven inches in breadth, was taken to England and soid for five hundred dollars. Some id a of the size of these eggs may be gleaned from the fact that a man's hat makes an excellent egg-cup for them.

then a too reckless mouse pays the

the troops which England will put eld, and there should be some very pretty ghting, in which the result is by no means

ertain to be always the same way.

From Pearson's.

uld be able to hold their own agains

culty came up to claim his services before he departed to that post. ALL MEN OF MARK

Brave Leaders in the British and Boer Armies.

ON ONE SIDE BULLER AND WHITE

Lined Up Against Them Are Joubert and Juit Cronje.

DIFFER IN MANY WAYS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. LONDON, October 26, 1899.

There is no doubt in the mind of any Englishman as to the ultimate outcome of the struggle with the Transvaal. But the officials of the British war department realize that the task of whipping the Boers cannot prove an easy one. This is shown by the fact that they have dispatched to the scene of hostilities the man who is considered in military circles the most experienced and careful of their African commanders-Sir

In actual rank Maj. Gen. Buller holds the third position in the British army. His name is not as familiar to Americans as are those of his superiors, Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts. It is an open secret in and Lord Roberts. It is an open secret in England that had the liberal party remained in power a little longer in 1895 hwould have succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief. The completion of a triumphant campaign against the Boers will doubtless mean that in time he will still arrive at this exalted and hon-

orable position.

Gen. Builer comes of solid English counand movement, with a groad impassive face, adorned by a heavy gray musiache and set off by a pair of keen gray eyes. His manner is cold and austere, his speech terse and cutting. He is a disciplinarian to the last degree. He commands hitle love, but thorough respect, among his subord-nates. His ability both as a tactician and a field commanuer is unquestioned. It is generally believed in well-informed circles in London that the plan of campaign put into effect against the noers is largely of Sir Redvers Buller's devising.

An Old African Soldier.

Gen. Buller has had a long and varied military career and is thoroughly familiar with all the phases of African campaigning, in which, by the way, his laureis have been won, although his earliest field experience was gained in the China war of 1860. In 1870 he took part in the Red river expe lition. It was there that he altracted ine

Covered if not the highest position in the British army.

Inner years later Buller was made the deputy assistant adjutant general of the British forces in the Ashanti war in Africa and established a reputation for himself as a private and splittin project. He was in the a caring and skillful ugater. He was in the figuring against the native tribes in South Arrea, and commanded the mounted troops of Sir Everyn Wood's column in the serio campaign against the Zuius. It was in the war that buner won the Victoria crossthat dipioma of personal bravery which the most prized in the British army. It is significant of Builer's steadfast characte that the act, or rather the acts, which d for him the famous medal were per formed, not in the heat of an engageme but in the course of a disastrous deteat.

The action opened in March, 1879. Bulle to clear the lunlobaur mountain of a force of Zurus. He had practically accomplished ened by enormous reinforcements, and 1 the face of overwhelming numbers the precipitous sides of the mountain, and i only by careful management that the

Buller's Heroic Act.

While carefully guarding his troops th commander showed his disregard of personal danger by turning back three time under the fire of the closely pursuing Zulu to rescue troopers who had been unhotsed in each case carrying them out of dange on his own mount. It is this combination of the cautious commander and the dash soldier that has made Buller's succes and won his renown.
It is a noteworthy fact that Gen. Buller's

most distinguished performances have been in rescuing threatened columns by master ly retreats. In the Egyptian war of 1882 and had lost its leaders, Builer was dis patched post haste to take command. if-brought the column back to Korti in safe ty, executing the maneuver in a way that won high praise from his superiors. In the Gordon relief expedition of 1884-85 he served as chief of staff.

This ended General Buller's active serstaff in London, and recently he has held the command at Aldershot, in charge of the great crill school of the British army, where his treatise in "Infantry Drill" has served as a text book. Now he returns to Africa as Major General Sir Redvers Buller, privy councillor, V. C., G. C. B., K. C. M. G., or round out his career by overwhelming the

The second in command of the British forces is a man whose fighting record commands the enthusiastic admiration of all Britons—Sir George White. As colonel of the famous Gordon Highlanders he won his general's stars by many a hard-fought campaign in Egypt and the Soudan. Before his assignment to South Africa he was in command of the army in India, where he was uniformly successful in putting down native uprisings. He directed the recent campaign against the Afridis. General White was recently appointed governor of bibraitar, but the present Transval 468. tar, but the present Transvaal diffi-

Private Life of the Head of the Boer Republic.

A MAN OF GREAT SHREWDNESS

No Love for the English, but Plenty for Americans.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

Written for The Evening Star.

The writer as been much with Oom Paul Kruger. What is here written is gathered wholly from personal experiences, or what the president of the Transvaal has told me. "First pray to God for guidance and inspiration, ther, fight," This is his motto.

Imagine yourself standing in the presence of a man about six feet three inches in height, somewhat stoop-shouldered and built like a giant; his hair white with years; his features homely and coarse, wearing an ill-fitting black double-breasted Prince Albert coat reaching below the knees; such a man is Oom Paul. Void of book learning, apparently not talented above the average man, armed only with his natural crattmess, he has been a thorn in the side of the greatest diplomatists and statesmen in England for twenty years.

He was born on October 10, 1825, near the He was born on October 10, 1825, near the present town of Graff Reinet, Cape Colony. His parents were South African farmers, who had left their home in Europe a few years before Paul was born, hoping for good fortune in the new country. But it did not come. They remained mere squatters, and at the time Paul was born his parents owned only two or three slaves, which meant little. The future president of the Transvaal was christened S. J. Paul Kruger, but at an early age the first two initials were dropped. He uses them now when signing state papers.

A Fine Rifleman. but judging by the vigor of his preparatory operations in Natal, there is plenty of fight

A Fine Rifleman.

Paul was taught at an early age to pray and handle a gun. At seven years of age he was the best shot in that section. He was a fearless boy. When he was nine years old his parents resented British regulations and moved to the northeastern part of Natal colony, not far from Ladysmith, the first important strategic point in this There were two children in the family,

girl and a boy, both younger than Paul. The brother was killed in a native fight in the Natal colony and the sister lived to see her brother made president of the Trans-

When Kruger was about seventeen years of age his father, sister and he went with the bullock team some distance into the Orange Free State. The senior Kruger was forced to remain and told Paul to take the eam home and to look after his sister. "I'll take care of her, father," was th

years of age. His period of service to the Transvaal is nearly as long as that of President Kruger himself, and he is the President Kruger himself, and he is the most influential man in the Transvaal next to the president. It is a curious fact that neither of these men is of Dutch descent, Kruger being of Germar origin, while Joubert comes of French Huguenot stock, which is one of the strains that have gone to make up the South African Roer. eply. Everything went well until Paul and his sister were about five miles from home. Then a panther appeared in the road. The sixteen bullocks in the team took fright sixteen bullocks in the team took fright and ray away. The jolting of the crude wagon threw the sister from the seat into the roadway, where she was completely at the mercy of the panther. Paul at once realized her danger, and though he was unarmed ran to her rescue. The panther by this time stood with gleaming eyes over the girl. Paul tackled the panther in a handto-hand battle. It was a fierce struggle, and as Kruger himself told me, he believed once or twice that the panther was going to be the leader of a bushwacking force But I have it on the authority of a man who has known him intimately in the Transvaal that Gen. Joubert is perhaps the best informed man among the Boer leaders. He possesses great native sagacity, has visited Europe and knows much better than most of his courty was to be the same of the courty was to be the same of the same once or twice that the panther was going to prove too much for him. But finally he got ahold of the animal's throat and literaly choked the creature to death. With the grit of a bulldog Kruger held his grasp on the panther's throat and only released it It is a significant fact that Gen. Jouhert when the animal gave up its struggles in

death. First Meeting With Kruger.

It was in the latter part of 1879 that I first had the pleasure of meeting Paul Kruger. He was then a man over fifty struggle is on, however, ne doubtless will years of age, but as strong, erect and ro-do his best to lead his countrymen to vic-bust as the average man of thirty-five. He years of age, but as strong, erect and ro-bust as the average man of thirty-five. He gaged in batting with the results of sineemed to possess the strength of a giant The Boers at that time were on the verge of a war with the British. introduced to Krager he was suspicious of me, and it was only when assured that I was an American that he became at all talkative. In those days Kruger would talk English, but since the visit of Sir Henry Lock to Pretoria in 1893 the Transudices, whose hatred of the English is equaled only by his contempt for them. It was to Cronje that Dr. Jameson surrendered on the occasion of his memorable raid, and he is regarded as the most active and, next to Joubert, the most able of the Boer leaders. vaal president has positively refused to utter one word of English. The Kruger of 1879 was a poor man, he had difficulty in supplying his family with the necessities of life, for besides his wife he had ten chil-dren to care for. He lived then in a humbe farm house, but he left the farm to care for itself, for he had a more important matter to attend to—the creation of a rev-olution against the English. Gen. P. J. Joubert, the new commander of the Boer forces and vice president of the Transvaal, young Pretorius, son of the country's first president, and Kruger were planning for the Boer uprising, which came the follow-ing year, resulting in the independence of the Boers in 1881. It was these three that managed the campaign against the English forces under Gen. Cooley at Majuba Hill. The next time that I met Kruger wa in 1894. Although he was now the president of the nation, and reputed to be worth \$5,000,000, I found him as simple and as democratic as he was in the days of 1879 when he was unknown to fame and had hard work to support his family. It was on this occasion that I realized the great qualities of this man. He cordially invited me to become his guest during the short time that I was to remain in Pretoria, an invitation which I readily accepted. He would not talk English to me on this occasion, so I had to carry on my conversa tion with him through other members of the family.

> He Loves Americans. The old president never tired of talking about the United States, designating this republic as his big brother, and wishing that he were in a position to make a treaty with America in order that he might favor our merchants in trade. "I can trust Americans." he would say

"for I know that they do not want my Before I left his residence he said to me through his secretary: "When you go home to the United States tell the people there for me that there is a small nation here, loving their country and their lib-erty, and idolizing the American flag and the free institutions of your country. May the United States ever prosper and remain true to the principles estab lished by her founders is my earnest wish.' As he finished talking a tear was seen running down the old man's cheek.

He often talked of the days when he drove his father's old bullock team, and now prides himself on the fact that he is still able to crack a thirty-foot whip over sixteen bullocks. It would be impossible to find a man who a better judge of human nature than

Kruger. His likes and dislikes are spontaneous with him and it generally turns out that his first impression is a correct one. He scrutinized me when I was a stranger to a degree that was embarrassing, as he does all Britishers. If there is anything about a person which meets with anything about a person which meets with the old president's disapproval his secretary

His Home Life.

The home life of Kruger is the most charming imaginable. What is here written of it is from my own experience. Kruger is devoted to his wife, children, grand and great-grandchildren; while they in turn adore him. He lives in a modest house, which sits back from the sidewalk about fifteen feet. There is a grass plot in front and a sentry box inside of the iron railing. This house was presented to him by a syndicate. When the volksraad is in ession a soldier is stationed in front of the session a soldier is stationed in front of the president's house, and no one, excepting officials, is permitted to enter the residence during the day, unless the secretary authorizes the sentry to pass some especial person. After 7 o'clock in the evening, however, all are welcome to the chief ex

ecutive's home.

Every morning at 6 o'clock a negro Every morning at 6 o'clock a negro servant takes a cup of black coffee and a big pipe filled with tobacco to the president's room. As soon as he has drunk the coffee Kruger rises and smokes the pipe while he is dressing. He is down stairs by 6:30 o'clock, and is ready to lead the family prayers at 7 o'clock. Breakfast is

OOM PAUL AT HOME served about 7:30 a.m. His morning hours are taken up with matters of state and the dictating of letters. The dinner hour is 1 o'clock. At all meals Kruger says grace before bread is broken. He takes a short nap after the noon meal, and is ready promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to receive callers. The supper is served at 6 o'clock, and the conclusion of this repast ends all the worriment of the day for Kruger. Many writers have told how hot cups of thick black coffee are served at frequent intervals. Every person received is served with coffee. Besides his salary of \$40,000 a year, Kruger is also allowed \$10,000 annually for coffee money. There is a two-gallon kettle of coffee always hot in the kitchen. Mrs. Kruger informed me that she has known the servants to serve over thirty gallons of coffee in one day. Kruger drinks large quantities of it, Most of his day is spent in the front parlor. He always has a big cuspidor at his feet and a pouch of Transvaal tobacco and a pipe by his side. of Transvaal tobacco and a pipe by his

> Since Oom Paul was elected president in 1881 he has been confronted with some trying times. In 1883 his country was in a bankrupt condition. There was but one English shilling in the treasury and the salary of all officers, from the president down, was one year in arrears. At this time Kruger found it extremely hard to get along. There was no credit to be had for the country, and Kruger did not know what to do. It looked as if a famine was going to overtake the land, but at the most crucial period gold was found in the Barberton district. A messenger from the new gold fields took a sack of gold, containing twenty ounces, to the president, presenting it to him as the first yield of gold from the Transvaal. Kruger was astounded when he saw the gold. It is said by those present that his eyes doubled in size. He asked where it came from and was informed that it was from the Barberton district.
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> "Is there any more left?" asked Kruger. He was told that the country was rich in gold ore and that millions of pounds could be secured where that came from. salary of all officers, from the president

His Country Saved by Gold.

could be secured where that came from.
"Thank God. My country is saved," was

Kruger often expressed his regrets that

his reply.

he was not able to receive an early education. His only book for years was a Bible.

On the occasion of laying the last bolt in the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railroad, November, 1894, the president went out in his private train to perform the act. At Bronkher Spruit a delegation of Boers met sronkner Spruit a delegation of Boers met the presidential party. Kruger had to speak. Out from the railroad station, about a mile distant, could be seen the three grouped graves of the rear guard of a British regiment, which had been annihi-lated by the Boers. The present trouble was beginning to make itself manifest; at least Kruger was for sighted annumble. least Kruger was far sighted enough to realize that the storm would burst before very long. Looking significantly toward the graves of the British soldiers, Kruger said to the two hundred old Boers that had gathered round him:

"This is our country. Never give it up. Remember that we fought for it and made it what it is. I will never! Never!! Never permit a foreign foe to take the Transvaal from you so long as I shall live." JOHN E. OWENS,

N THE CHURCHES

Among the most interesting papers read at the meeting this week in Baltimore of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Baltimore conference of the M. E. Church, with which all the churches of the denomination in Washington are connected, was that of Miss C. A. Aikens of this city. Miss Alkens' theme was "The Nurse Deaccress," and in part she said:

"The young woman who chooses the work of a nurse deaconess enters at once on a life of sacrifice and toil and one that is rich in opportunities. The consciousness of being able to relieve physical pain and suffering is satisfying under all circum stances, but when one is able through this means to bring order into homes where chaos reigned, to prompt to greater endeavor and a new life the sin-stricken and carred, to lift up by gentle and winning steps the ignorant and the lost, surely this work is twice blessed, blessing him that

gives and him that receives.
"But in order to become a nurse deaconess a young woman must first know something of nursing. As yet no royal road to nursing knowledge has been discovered. If intelligence and self-control are necessary for the soldier and the preacher they are If we take intelligence and self-control as prime requisites and add to these enthusiasm, love for the work, alertness of mind and body, tact, strength, broad sympathies energy directed by gentleness, with will force in it, self-forgetfulness, discreetness of speech, we have some of the qualifica-tions which every one who intends to nurse

the sick should possess.

"She must be clean to fastidiousness, in work and person, orderly, punctual, obliging, cheerful, thorough and conscientious and quiet in her manner, watchful and quick to observe symptoms, unfaltering in devotion to duty, putting the patient and his welfare first and before everything This calls for nothing that does not fal within the actual attainments of any really good woman who has a fitness and love for her work. If she have not this special fitness and love for the work, then she had better never enter it, for she will add brought discredit upon the profession. Others from Washington who took part in the meetings were Mrs. D. B. Street, Mrs. Clara L. Roach, Miss Blanche Zeh-

ring, Rev. W. R. Stricklen and Rev. Stowell The Washington conference of Congregational churches will hold its fall meet-ing with the Plymouth Church of this city Tuesday, November 21. An interesting pro-

gram is being provided. Rev. John Armistead Welbourn, a graduate last year of Coumbian University, where he took a course in the philosophy of history, started this week for Yokohama, Japan. He is accompanied by four young clergymen, his classmates—Rev. Cameron McCrae of Petersburg, Va.; Rev. St. George Tucker of Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Mr. Chapman f Virginia and another from the same state. They go to Japan to engage in missionary work. In the party is Miss Nealey of Portsmouth, Va., and also Rev. Dr. and

Mrs. Patton who are returning to Japan after a visit to relatives and friends in his country.
Mr. Welbourn is twenty-four years old. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1806 and from the Virginia Theological Seminary last June. In 1898 he re-ceived the degree of A. M. from the Co-lumbian University, Washington, D. C. logical

A full account of the first conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Philippine Islands has been received in Washirgton. Those present were Rev. Charles C. Pierce, captain and chaplain in the United States army; Rev. David L. Fleming, chaplain of the 1st Colorado Volun-Nethercott, Messrs. John Howe Peyton, W. H. J. Wilson and George A. Kauffman. Mr. Pierce was chosen secretary. Credentials in the form of letters from the bishops of Washington and Alba. Washington and A'bany and from the Secre taries of the Army and Navy were pre-sented by the brotherhood party from the United States.

A division of work was planned and will

be put into effect. It provides for atten-tion to the soldiers in the field, to the sick in the hospitals and for services for En-glish-speaking residents and for the Fili-pinos. Chaplain Fleming placed at the dis-posal of the hospitals. posal of the brotherhood workers the tent given him by the brotherhood in San Francisco. The dispensary opened some time ago by Chaplain Pierce was removed to the brotherhood headquarters in the hope that the work of the church might thus be brought more fully to the knowledge of the people and result in attacking them more firmly.

more firmly.

Plans were made for the opening of a church building fund and for an appeal for aid in the United States. A number of leading gentlemen of the congregation gathered with the workers as a provisional missionary committee. nissionary committee.

Archbishop Keane of the Catholic University spent this week in Baltimore, where he was the guest of Cardinal Gibbons. It is reported that during his visit he received some handsome donations of money for the benefit of the institution with which he is connected. A vast amount of information regard-

ing the Jews of the United States is contained in a year book just published by Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution. The volume states that in some cities the Jews are particularly active in support of religious organizations and kindred societies. Among the cities included are Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston and New

York, the latter being far in advance of all the others. No figures are given as to the amounts contributed by the people of that denomination for the support of their synagogues and affiliated organizations in Washington, but it is stated that in Baltimore the Jews contributed during the year \$82,600 to their religious organizations, \$62,206 to their charitable institutions and \$62,296 to their charitable institutions and, in addition, \$26,840 was given to the social clubs and societies. Philadelphia Jews spent \$67,800 on the synagogues and \$140,614 for charity. Cincinnati, \$45,300 and \$38,000 for the same objects. Chicago, \$72,600 and \$118,000, respectively. San Francisco not only spends \$64,250 annually on the synagogues and gives \$121,691 to charity, but has a social club which has an annual income of \$40,000.

The preponderance of officialism in the general conference is causing much anxiety to many of the leaders in the M. E. Church, and on this subject a prominent preacher of this city said:

"In the last general conference there were about 300 ministerial delegates, two-thirds of whom were presiding elders, agents, editors, secretaries and other officials. The aggregate membership of all the annual conferences is about 17,000, of whom 500 occupy various official positions outside of the pastorate, and this fraction of the traveling preachers, 3 per cent, has twice as many delegates in the Supreme Council of the church as all the other 97 per cent, and the church as all the other 97 per cent; and this disparity of representation has char-acterized all other general conferences for many years past. How shall we account for it?

for it?

"No one will affirm that this small minority of ministers possesses such a monopoly of wisdom and fitness for governing the church as this preponderance of representation might indicate. Now, will any one assert that the pastoral office, which is the base of our ecclesiastical editice, without which there would be no other offices to fill, disqualifies its incumbents for the duties of general conference to such an exties of general conference to such an ex-tent that 16,000 pastors are able to furnish only half as many competent delegates as 500 other preachers who are not pastors? "All church history shows that officialism is a supreme peril of all prosperous

is a supreme peril of all prosperous churches. With prosperity comes growth; with growth, organization; with organization, offices; with offices, power and perquisites, and these may have many attractions for man; minds who want to keep what they have and get more, and thus in the there emerges an officeholding due time there emerges an officeholding guild which regards itself as the most com-petent to administer the affairs of these offices, and which succeeds in persuading others to think the same thing."

Seven missionaries in whom the Lutherans of this city feel a deep interest have started for the far east, where they will labor in various mission fields. The missionaries include Rev. and Mrs. Edwin C. Harris, who will labor in India; Rev. and Mrs. Will M. Beck, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Simon and Miss Nellie Zoe Settlemayor. who will work in Africa. They will travel on the steamship Belgenland of the Ameri-can line, which left Philadelphia this morn-

The service at the First Congregational Church tomorrow evening will be a memorial of the late William H. Pennell, who was well known in religious and philanthropic circles in this city, being prominent as a member of the Anti-Saloon League and teacher of a large and successful young men's Bible class in the Congregational Church 'hurch. Mr. Pennell was perhaps best known as

the "first Christian Endeavorer," since it was he who first affixed his name to the constitution of the original society in Wil-liston Church, Portland, Me., February 4.

The meeting tomorrow night will be addressed by Mr. W. H. H. Smith of the Navy Department, and a short tribute to Mr. Pennell's memory will be given, respectively, by Mr. Canfield, Mr. Woods and Dr. Newman, pastor of the church. The musical portion of the service will be in charge of Dr. Bischoff, organist, assisted by the chorus choir.

WILD DUCK AS A MOTHER.

Queer Places Selected for Nests. Which Are Watched Jealously.

From Country Life. The wild duck is apt to be rather quaint as a mother. She often seems to have the

most singular idea about sites appropriate for the nursery. It is practically an essential for the wellbeing of her babies that the nursery should be close by the water's side, for the little

than a hundred yards from any water, sometimes she will even choose the humble, but yet considerable, height of a pollard willow; and how she conveys her young brood from these situations to the water is one of those problems of natural history which, like the cuckoo's way of conveying her egg into a wren's nest, will probably go on vexing till the end of time. There are theories in plenty, but no cer-tainty. And often she will make her nest or lay her eggs (for her notions of nest architecture are primitive) in a spot that seems specially selected for its absence of covert. And yet no one can say that she is not an affectionate, even an overanxious, mother. When you come near her nest and startle her off it, she does not go away, as a wise woman would, stealthily, secretly, so as not to reveal to you its existence, but with a flutter and a commotion and often with an affectation of a broken wing (as if to lead you off in pursuit of her, rather than leave you looking for her eggs), that than leave you looking for her eggs, that tells you as plainly as if she had quacked it out, "I have a nest there; please do not go looking for it; but come and catch me; I have a broken wing." She has a charm-

I have a broken wing." She has a charming idea of human simplicity.

She has only too many reasons for her overanxiety. It is quite pitiful. She is a pitiful object herself, as she goes about in her lame and incompetent fashion. But the real dangers that menace her young family are many and terrible.

are many and terrible.

On shore, as soon as hatched, or even while still in the shell, they are the most attractive prey of rats, both gray rats and water voles, and no sooner do they take to the water than a hungry pike is looking are many and terrible. out to gobble them up or a heron, osten-sibly bent on fishing, is not at all above skewering one of them on his bayonet beak, if it should come his way. So all these ade quate causes for most poignant anxiety more than excuse Mother Duck for her fusmore than excuse Mother Duck for her fus-siness even if they be no excuse for her habit of pitching her nursery tent in sites that really are not very elligible. But this mother has chosen a fairly se-cluded spot. For the most part she will be found sitting closely if she he approached

found spot. For the most part she will be found sitting closely, if she be approached with caution, or else will move just a foot or so from her nest, and remain watching jealously, lest her eggs take any harm. And close beside her in the same covert is Mother Pheasant on her nest, less suspicious and more trustful, for she, something of a domesticated person, having been brought up under a barn-door han and so brought up under a barn-door hen, and learning the ways of civilization. If the wild duck mother could learn only a portion of her trustfulness she would be a more contented woman.

His Latest.

From the Chicago News.

Sandy Pikes-"Lady, cud ye'er please give me 4 cents? I wants to write a letter to me poor old mudder."
Lady-"What do you want with 4 cents? Two cents will send a letter anywhere in the country

Sandy Pikes—"Yes, lady; but I wants send me mudder a check, an' I wants de extra 2 cents for a revenue stamp.



Horse Dealer-"Did that little mare sold you do for you sir?

building on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Treasury shall have been completed all he government departments will be house n their own property, though some of the bureaus will most likely be in rented quarers. This recalls the fact that the Attorney General was for many years an officer with but a small force, his duties being those of the legal adviser of the President and the representative of the government before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The office of Attorney General was created in 1789, the same year in which the State, Treasury, War and Post Office Departments were established. The latter beng at first temporary, was afterward made permanent establishment. His duties for over half a century were limited, and a arge force was not needed by him-a clerk and a messenger being sufficient until neary three-fourths of a century had passed. ly three-fourths of a century had passed. Much of the law business of the nation, until it reached the Supreme Court and passed into the care of the Attorney General, was in charge of the Treasury Department prior to the civil war. Prior to 1830 the fifth auditor, as agent for the government, had charge of all the legal business before it reached the court of last resort. In addition thereto having charge of the accounts of the State and Post Office Departments. The office of solicitor of the treasury having been created in 1830 fice Departments. The office of solicitor of the treasury having been created in 1830, the law business was placed in his charge. The Attorney General's rooms were for many years convenient to the solocitor's office, in the south wing of the old Treasury building, but in 1851 a larger suite of rooms was provided for him at the southeast corner of 15th and F streets.

Subsequently, on the completion of the south wing of the treasury, a suite of tooms was assigned to him there and his force had been increased to half a dozen persons.

Created in 1870.

The Department of Justice was created by the act of June 22, 1870, and the At-

torney General became its head. Though the Attorney General and the Postmaster General were not regarded as

members of the cabinet during the early members of the cabinet during the early administrations, the former office was, to some extent, a stepping stone to the President's table—the first incumbent, Edmund Randolph of Virginia, going to the State Department, and Robert Smith of Maryland, Richard Rush of Pennsylvania and Roger B. Taney of Maryland to the treasury, the latter afterward becoming chief justice of the Supreme Court.

The growth of other branches of the government in the number of bureaus and emergence.

rine growth of other branches of the government in the number of bureaus and empleyes, the division of business and the creation of new departments is as interesting as that of the Department of Justice—and it will be seen that the relationship of parent and child is involved.

Development of Other Departments. The War Department had been in existnce but nine years when it was relieved of the management of naval affairs by the creation of the Navy Department, in 1798. Besides the strictly military bureau, a pension, a bounty land and Indian bureau

were under this department for a long series of years—until 1849.

The State Department is the father of ones like to take to the water as soon as hatched. They have small use for the land office and patent office, the former having been attached thereto until 1812 when it became an adjunct of the treasury, and the latter from 1700 till 1849. For the the old mother duck will sometimes choose for her nesting place a spot remote by more vised the patent office, but subsequently the State Department, subject to the rerision of the Attorney General, performed this duty until the office became part of the Home (Interior) Department, in 1849. From the patent office, through its agricultural division, afterward the agricul-tural bureau of the interior, was the Department of Agriculture evolved, by the act of May 15, 1862, the head of which was made a secretary by act of 1889. Thus the State Department is the oldest of the executive departments, and the great-grand-parent of the Agricultural Department. The order of precedence of the cabinet is as follows: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Justice, Post Office, Interior and Agricul-

ture. The Treasury Department as at first organized, in 1789, had but a Secretary, controller, auditor, treasurer, register, with authority for an assistant secretary, but, as business required additions of another controller, several auditors and solicitors were made, and, the general land office having been transferred to it in 1812, and remained until the Home Department was

The establishment of the home or Interior Department was suggested directly after the war of 1812, and in 1817 it was the subject of much debate in Congress, but not until 1849 was the measure creating it passed. Some idea of the small number of bureau employes when the new department was proposed may be formed in the re marks of an opponent of the bill, who said that the patent office was conducted by one clerk, the land office by half a dozen, and it was unnecessary to create a depart-ment for the supervision of a few bureaus of such dimension. Though our territory and population materially increased, it was gress could be induced to authorize the additional department to take cognizance of our internal affairs. It would be like his-tory repeating itself if after the Philipare whipped another department should be created, such as the much mooted department of commerce, for instance.

Original Public Buildings.

When one looks back to the time when the executive business of the nation was ransacted in the four drab-painted buildings near the White House it does not require a great stretch of imagination for him to picture the arrival here on schooners of the government archives and the housing of them in the two such buildings then erected, in which room was found for some of the local offices. These were known as the East and West executive buildings, and they were destroyed by fire with the White House during the invasion of the British on August 23, 1814. Subsequently these were rebuilt and two others added, when they were designated, according to location. Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and South-west executive buildings, and occupied by the State; Treasury, War and Navy Departments. These were each of two stories, attic and basement, twelve or fifteen rooms to a floor, and those fronting north had for that day handsome portices. The treasury was destroyed by fire March 31, 1833, and the suspected incendiary was arrested, tried and found not guilty. That the verdiet was regarded with disfavor may be in-ferred from the fact that the party, after ferred from the fact that the party, after his acquital, attended a church, and when the minister read "The Lord is in His holy temple," the owner of the pew in which he sat remarked, "And the devil is in my pew." On this site was erected, under the act of 1836, what is now the old portion of the treasury, with its colonnade fronting 15th street. It was of three stories and basement, containing nearly 150 rooms. The new treasury building took in the site of the State Department, and the latter, after the State Department, and the latter, after locating for some years in temporary quar-ters, took possession of the new building west of the President's with the Departments of War and Navy. Thus the orig-inal departments, the fathers of all, are still the near neighbors of the President, his home alone remaining of those orig-inally built on the reservation.

Other Interesting Points.

The general post office, which has recently moved from the marble building on the square bounded by E, F, 7th and 8th streets to the tall granite structure between 11th, 12th, C and D streets, was once in partnership with the patent office in the occupation of the old Great Hotel building, erected in 1798 by Samuel Blodgett on E between 7th and 8th streets, from about

GLIMPSE OF THE PAST

Genesis and Development of the Executive Departments.

GROWTH COINCIDENT WITH NATION'S

An Interesting Review of Early Capital History.

ORIGINAL BUILDINGS

When the new Department of Justice building on Pennsyivania avenue opposite the Treasury shall have been completed all

COURTING IN MENICO.

COURTING IN MEXICO.

Conditions Which Make the Tele-phone a Most Useful Auxiliary. rom the Mexican Herald.

To begin with, it is clear the conditions of ociety are quite distinct with these people. The custom of carrying on a courtship, under the window of your mistress, as often as not, too, without the knowledge of her parents, is entirely the correct thing. In any other country this would be flirtation carried to an extreme, but not so in Mexco. Where custom sanctions, there is nothing more to be said; and after all it seems

to be in the very air. Young women in Mexico are not permitted anything like the freedom their more fortunate sisters in England and America enjoy. Here again there is a good reason for this. In former days the country, as every one knows, was in a most terribly unsettled state. Go only a short distance out of Mexico and you will still see the most evident proofs of this in the heavily built surrounding walls of many of the haciendas. These walls are in some cases loopholed for musicetry. Some of these picturesque old piles are veritable fortresses and are perfectly self-contained, with their mirader, or watch tower, perched upon an angle of the wall, and the quaint little dome of the capilla showing through the trees. Those were feudal days, and the great landowners had their retainers about them on their estates. This was necessary, for the people were ever on the alert against armed invasion. The roads were unsafe and brigands swarmed over the land from end to end. ortunate sisters in England and America

land from end to end.

land from end to end.

Is it surprising then that under these circumstances the Mexicans should have learnt to guard their women safely within the walls of their haciendas? Besides, apart from the danger of bandits and rebbers, which have always ex sted, the history of this country has been one long surcession of mercless revolutions, party against party, foreign interventions, and so forth. War and revolution do not certainly bring with them much security for women. Moreover, it must be remembered that these customs have an even older origin. The Aforeover, it must be remembered that these customs have an even older origin. The people are Spanish, and, therefore, to a great extent Moorish. It is undoubtedly a fact that several of the oldest families in Mexico today have a strong Moorish strain, handed down in all probability by Andalusian anester. Andalusian anester. lan ancestry. Andalusia, as most people are aware, retains in a most marked manner many of the old Moorish customs and traditions. The Moors have left their descendants in that part of the country, and many a dark, almond-eyed Andalusian separify langually watching the provider of the country. senorifa, languidly watching the crowd be-low, in some old street of Granada, through the heavily barred Moorish window, is as thoroughly an oriental type as any you will see in the east. One Moorish custom which remains in this country is that of clapping the hands to call a servant. This is cer-tainly not Spanish or Mexican, but entirely

The manner in which a love affair com-The manner in which a love affair commences is quite interesting, and in this, as in every other matter in Mexico, there is a right and a wrong way of setting about it. In the first instance the meeting between the man and the girl is quite accidental. Possibly he is passing in the street and sees her at the window. Mathal interest is aroused, and then there you have the com-mencement of as pretty a courtship as you

could wish for, and one that is thoroughly Mexican.

Now, the usual way for the young man, one would think, would be to get an not at all necessary, and in most cases it is possible the man knows something about the girl beforehand. Having decided that he would like to carry on an affair with her, his first move is in some manner or other to send her his card, accompanied by a declaration of his admiration. If he has been very much foreigned a poem is norm. been very much fascinated a poem is per-haps addressed to the fair one. I must not forget to mention that it is a vo / usual thing for the gentleman to ask the lady for some token by which he may know that she desires to countenance his suit. Per-haps he requests her to wear a red rose in her hair, or perhaps it may be that he earnestly begs the senorita to throw him some particular flower from her window

when he comes to learn he fate.

There are many and numerous other ways of starting a love affair, and the ingenuity sometimes displayed is very amusing. There is one factor in particular which is favorable to lovers in this country, and that is the cleverness of the servants. There is no man who understands the fina points of an intrigue better than your real, genuine Mexican mozo, and he will throw himself in a perfectly whole-hearted man-ner into your plots and help you out of the most unexpected difficulties. All praise the mozo! He never intrudes; but at the same time he is muy s.mpatico,

watches developments.

watches developments.

I cannot refrain from referring to one particular episode of which I have no doubt a select few have some knowledge. There a select few have some knowledge. There is a certain street in this ancient and historic Ciudad de Mexico which is the nightly scene of a most comical and certainly very original courtship. Creep softly out at the witching hour, not midnight, but the proper time, and peradventure (provided you look in the right place) you may come a court heaving in a studiously care. across a youth leaning in a studiously care-less position against a wall. Above him at some considerable height is a small stone balcony, and the occupant of this is a pretty young lady closely veiled in a black tapalo. The first thing to strike the obtapaio. The first thing to strike the ob-server as somewhat curious is the fact that the man does not seem to be interested in the balcony at all. Neither does the girl appear to be leaning over the balustrade on the lookout for any one. But pause a mo-ment, and presently you will discern a faint black line wandering up the expanse of white stucco wall, and then the whole puzzle is solved! These two charming lovers are communicating with each other by means of a hand telephone. They each have one end of the instrument, and if you pass by sufficiently near you might possibly catch an indistinct murmur of voices. He is certainly very constant. I had occasion to pass that way one miserable evening during the rains; Mexico was then simply inundated with water, and the rain on that particular evening was simply coming down in sheets. That, however, did not daunt the knight of the telephone. There he was, as usual, sheltered in a serviceable-looking waterproof. The rain traits of the street had come up over the water off the street had come up over the pavement, and he stood patiently, but no doubt quite cheerful y, in a formidable puddle. Such heroism surely deserved equal sacrifices on the part of the balcony, but not a bit of it. The young lady invisible, though it was noticeable The young lady was the tell-tale speaking cord passed up over the rail of the balcony and in between the half-closed windows of the room. I pic-tured the senorita to myself sitting comfortable ensconced in an armchair in a nice dry place, and I have no doubt I was

pretty near the truth.

What infatuation! He, poor man, was sublimely happy down below in his puddle of water and wet mackintosh. One would think that it must be a sufficiently hard task to whisper "sweet nothings" over a telephone without the additional disadvantages of a pouring wet night. However, I dare say they managed to keep the inter-

est up.
Imagine yourself all this going on in public thoroughfare! But then we are in Mexico, and there's the difference. One must not forget to add that a gendarme stands in the middle of the road a little further away with his night 'antern shin-ing brightly. He stands muffled up in his cape and watches with stolid indifference. Probably that gendarme and the young man know each other well by sight.

Captain (to man at the wheel)--"Anothe p'nt a-port, quartermaster."

Lady Passenger—"How shocking! I must get that captain to sign the pledge; that is the third pint of port he has called for within the last ten minutes! How these captains do drink."—Tit-Bits.